

# Newport Mercury.

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## The Mercury.

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THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY** was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-second year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarterly newspaper, containing news, leading, reading, editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable features and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Single copies \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALIBONE LODGE No. 16, N. E. O. P., John Allen, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McLean, President; Alex. McClellan, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays evenings of each month.

REEDWOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., Albert C. Chadbourn, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Hall, Keeper of Records and Seal; meet every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. D. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain Charles H. Ellis, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

## Local Matters.

1758-1899

For the one hundred and forty-second time the Newport MERCURY makes its appearance as No. 1 of a volume, thus informing its patrons that it has reached one more milestone on its journey and has started this year on its one hundred and forty-second volume. Notwithstanding its great age it shows no sign of decay and hopes for at least another generation to make its regular weekly visits to its patrons. Of course with the opportunities for making new acquaintances and forming new friendships which so long a life has secured the MERCURY has year by year increased its circulation and subscription list until there is now not a single state in the Union and but very few cities where it is not a familiar friend.

The MERCURY, as is well known, was founded on June 12, 1758, by James Franklin, a nephew of Benjamin. The latter taught his nephew the printer's trade in Philadelphia and in 1758 James returned to this city, bringing with him the press which his uncle had brought from London and upon which Benjamin Franklin had learned his trade. The little sheet 12 x 7 inches was launched on the shifting tides of the world's opinion and has stood its ground ever since. Though its founder left the city some time after the paper started on its career, its publication was carried on by his mother and later by his brother-in-law until 1770, when it was sold to Solomon Southwick. This gentleman, intensely loyal to the colonial government and bitterly hostile to its adversaries, used his columns liberally to denounce in scathing terms, the sayings and doings of the colonies' foes and boldly flaunted on his paper the motto—

"Unshamed by tyrants  
We'll die, or be free."

Some authorities claim that, in December, 1775, fearing that the British, who were preparing to land here, would destroy his plant, he buried his press and type in the yard of the old Kilburn house on Broadway, but that a Tory discovered its whereabouts and gave information to the British, who dug them up and printed a paper while they remained on the Island. Another authority claims that the plant was removed and the paper published at Rehoboth during the British invasion of this town.

After the evacuation of the British in 1783 Henry Barber purchased the paper, which was published by different members of the Barber family until 1850 when it became the property of Messrs. Fred A. Pratt and George C. Mason. In 1851 Mr. Mason sold his interest to David M. Coggeshall and the latter four years later transferred his interest to William Messer. In 1858 Mr. Pratt bought out his partner and became the sole proprietor. Mr. Pratt continued the business until 1872, in which year it became the property of Mr. John P. Sanborn, who remained its proprietor until 1894 when the MERCURY Publishing Company, was incorporated. Mr. Sanborn becoming treasurer and manager of the corporation. From a small office with an equipment of one hand press and a few boxes of type the plant has now grown to two cylinder and several platen presses and has a large and varied assortment of job types, in addition

to which a complete new "dress" to the paper is added this week. Hand power has given place to electricity, an electric motor being used to run all the presses. The paper, after changing its headquarters many times, a decade ago became possessed of a home of its own, Mr. Sanborn having purchased the site and erected the building where the paper is now published.

The MERCURY has ever striven to meet the expectations of its friends and patrons and that it has succeeded is evidenced by its large and growing subscription list. New departments have from time to time been introduced in its columns, the latest being that commenced in January of the present year—the historical and genealogical columns, which were designed especially for those interested in research of that nature, but which have proven of interest to many others. These columns are open to all desiring to ask or answer questions pertaining to historical or genealogical matters, whether they are subscribers or not, preference of course being given, when a large number of notes or queries are received, to those sent by subscribers, the others being inserted when we are not so crowded. This department, as we have stated, is widely read and has already proven of great benefit to many seekers after facts and data in their field.

We hope you like our new dress and assure you that we shall endeavor to be as good as we look in the way of news, editorials and in the other departments.

## Need of Good Sidewalks.

For years Newport has been spending large sums of money on her streets, until now she has them in good condition. But during all this time not a dollar has been spent on the sidewalks and today Newport sidewalks are a by-word among all people, and the subject of very unfavorable comment among our visitors. Few people can understand why a pedestrian cannot have as good accommodations as the horses and cattle that travel our streets. It is not an unfrequent sight to see people walking in the middle of the street, that portion of the roadway being in so much better condition than the side walks.

There is now a movement on foot to make the Newport sidewalks what they should be. As these sidewalks have been so long neglected it will take considerable money to do the work. This work being in the nature of a permanent improvement the people are to be asked Tuesday to authorize the City Council to issue \$50,000 worth of bonds, the proceeds to be used in improving the sidewalks of the city. This proposition should meet with an affirmative response; money cannot be raised for a more needed object. The sum asked for, if rightly used, will add many times that amount to the beauty of the city and the comfort of its inhabitants as well as enhance our good name among our many thousands of visitors.

## Old Colony Crew Wins.

The cutter race for the silver cup offered by Mr. F. P. Garrettson for crews from the North Atlantic squadron and from this city was pulled in the harbor Saturday evening. Four cutters were entered, one each from the Old Colony shop, the New York, Texas and Indiana. There was a large crowd on all the wharves and at the torpedo station as well as crowding the course in small boats and interest in the race ran high.

The course was the usual one of 21 miles, from the flagstaff on Goat Island around the buoys in front of the Main land estate and return. The referee was Commander T. C. McLean of the Torpedo Station and the judges, Congressman Melville Bill, Mayor P. J. Boyle and Col. D. E. Young. Mr. John G. Costello acted as starter and time-keeper.

The race was won by the Old Colony crew with the crew of the New York a close second. The elapsed time was as follows: Old Colony, 16 minutes, 27 seconds; New York 16 minutes, 50 seconds; Texas 17 minutes, 31 seconds; Indiana 17 minutes, 43 seconds. The cup has been turned over to Heath & Co. to be marked.

## Quite True.

At the inauguration of the new state government, last Tuesday, over 20,000 visitors took Newport by storm and the cash spent was a positive benefit to the place. In about two weeks the electors will be called upon to abolish Newport as one of the capitals of the state, and thus rob the place of her great holiday. From present indications, a solid vote will be cast in Newport county against the efforts of the politicians to rob Newport of an annual holiday she has enjoyed for over 200 years.—Boston Herald.

The annual commencement of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts took place this week at Kingston.

The new Coggeshall school building will be dedicated on June 23.

## School Committee.

Teachers Recommended for the New Coggeshall School.

The final meeting of the school committee for the present school year was held Monday evening, Hon. J. W. Horton being chosen chairman pro tem, in the absence of Dr. Barker. A communication was received from the committee of the Grand Army posts thanking the teachers and scholars for their cooperation in the Memorial Day observances.

Superintendent Baker read his report containing the following statistics of school attendance for the past month:

	Total	No. Av. No. Enrol-	Be- Attended
Roger's High School	214	194	153
Grades School	283	277	253
Intermediate Schools	169	163	150
Primary Schools and Kindergarten	1,324	1,335	1,285
Totals	2,828	2,521	2,189

Whole number doing work at Townsend Industrial School, 58.

The report mentioned the Arbor Day observances and gave a list of the plants etc., that were presented to the department by Messrs. Andrew S. Meikle and Alexander MacLellan, the Newport Nursery Company, and Mrs. George Roderick. It also spoke of the gifts to the school children in the past by Major Theodore K. Gibbs and stated that he had invited the children to visit the warships in the harbor, chartering steamer Hermon S. Caswell. It was a delightful trip for the children and they appreciated the donors generosity. The report acknowledged the receipt of a number of school reports, the gift of Dr. H. R. Storer. Superintendent Baker stated that the new Coggeshall school would be ready to be turned over to the city on June 23, in time for the graduating exercises.

The board voted to re-open the schools on September 5 and to make the school calendar conform to Easter and to the Inauguration day. It was voted to send a vote of thanks to Major Gibbs for his generosity to the school children.

The report of the transit office was received and the recommendations adopted with the usual restrictions. It covered the time from May 8 to June 11 and contained the following: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 193; number found to be transients, 86; number out on account of illness and other causes, 102; number found not attending school, 2; number sent to public schools, 2. It recommended that Francis M. Pike and Romeo Tellier be prosecuted according to law for habitual truancy.

The report of the committee on teachers was a lengthy one and contained recommendations for many changes and transfers. It paid high tribute to the efficiency of the teachers in the department. The following changes were recommended: Miss Martha Saunders to teach for one year the class of Miss Mary Leavitt, who applies for leave of absence; Miss Margaret Donovan to succeed Miss Ethelma Comstock, resigned; Miss Mary Brownell to succeed Miss Blanche Peckham, resigned; Miss Cecilia Freney to succeed Miss Brownell; Miss Margaret Breck Simmons to teach certain classes in Miss Elizabeth Hammatt's school; Miss Harriet Fales, Third Primary, principal of Coggeshall school; Miss Catherine P. Manchester, Kindergarten, same building; Miss Sarah Fales, 1st Intermediate, from Calvert to Coggeshall; Miss Mary Carr, 2nd Intermediate, from Calvert to Coggeshall; Misses Mary Merrill and Matel White transferred to Coggeshall for 1st and 2nd Primary respectively; Miss Marion Bryer for principal of Clarke street school; Miss Louisa B. Barker, to succeed Miss Harriet Fales; Miss Eleanor C. Mackie to succeed Miss Merrill; Miss Elizabeth S. Champlin to succeed Miss White; Miss Mary H. Hodgson to teach Third Primary school in Carey building. The committee made the usual recommendations regarding increase of salary until the maximum is reached and that all other teachers be reelected at their present salaries. There was some discussion over the salary of Mr. Dudley E. Campbell, principal of the Coddington school, the opinion of the members being that he was deserving of a larger salary but that the city could not afford to increase it at the present time. The special instruction in sewing was not recommended for another year.

The committee on text books recommended a number of changes and the committee on buildings presented a report giving a list of repairs needed during the summer and asking for \$1,500 to do the work. The purchase of fuel was referred to the committee on buildings. Messrs. Porter, Norton, and Curley were reelected trustees of the teachers' retirement fund.

Superintendent Baker was authorized to accept the Coggeshall building and to arrange the schools. It was voted to omit the July and August meetings of the board. It was voted to continue the special course in sewing for another year.

A special session of the appellate division of the supreme court has been hearing contested divorce petitions, Judge Rogers presiding.

## As to Title.

In the Appellate Court this week an opinion was handed down by Judge Stiness in the case of Lydia B. Van Zandt et al. against Frederick P. Garretson. The case was heard before the full bench some time ago and grew out of the disposition of the homestead estate of Rowland R. Hazard. The master was gone into quite fully at the time of the hearing. Mr. Hazard left the homestead estate to his widow and upon her death it came into possession of Lydia B. Van Zandt during her lifetime, the final disposition under the terms of Mr. Hazard's will being the sale of the property and the division of the proceeds among certain nieces. Mr. Garretson had contracted to buy the property, but the question of whether it could be legally conveyed without the appointment of an administrator was raised. In his opinion Judge Stiness said that under the third clause of the will the persons named were not given the estate in fee simple. He held that under the conditions a proper title could not be conveyed by the complainants and therefore the defendant could not be held to a specific performance of contract. The bill was dismissed.

Daniel Watson.

Mr. Daniel Watson died suddenly at Jamestown Tuesday noon, death being caused by heart disease. The deceased had conducted a party to the old Fort Dumpling district to look over song property there and while showing them about was suddenly stricken and died immediately.

Mr. Watson had been in the real estate business in Newport and Jamestown for a number of years. He had done much in the way of placing the natural advantages of Jamestown before the public and a large amount of its present prosperity is undoubtedly due to him.

Mr. Watson was a son of the late Dr. Daniel Watson of this city. A widow and two children survive him. Two brothers, Dr. W. Argyle Watson and Mr. Robert P. Watson of Pittsburg, and two sisters also survive him.

The funeral services were held at his late residence on Spring street in this city Thursday afternoon Rev. E. H. Porter officiating. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

## Sea View Railroad.

Opening To-day—A New Route for Newport People to Narragansett Pier.

The Sea View railroad, extending from Narragansett Pier to Wickford village, a distance of 12 miles, has now been completed, and the formal opening of the line will take place to-day. A number of guests from the different parts of the state have been invited and they will assemble at Wickford at eleven o'clock. From there they will ride over the whole line, escorted by a band of music. After inspecting the road the company will be invited to partake of a banquet at the Metatoxel House, Narragansett Pier. This road opens up an interesting portion of our state and will, during the summer seasons at least, be largely patronized. It makes direct connection with the Newport & Wickford line at Wickford station, and will make for Newport people a new and pleasant route to the Pier. The road is said to be thoroughly well built and the rolling stock is of the latest pattern.

## Base Ball.

The Newport club in the New England League has this week played the following games: Friday, at Pawtucket, Pawtucket 7, Newport 0, pitchers, Callahan, Corridon; Monday, at Freebody Park, Newport 8, Taunton 1, pitchers, Foley, McDougall; Tuesday, at Freebody Park, Pawtucket 4, Newport 1, pitchers, Callahan, Gallagher; Wednesday, at Manchester, Manchester 9, Newport 7, pitchers, Kennedy, Foley; Thursday, game postponed by rain.

The standing of the clubs in the New England League corrected to Friday morning is as follows:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	22	8	.733
Brockton	19	11	.633
Manchester	17	12	.556
Pawtucket	17	13	.557
Newport	13	16	.448
Taunton	18	17	.433

Bishop Coadjutor McVickar shows that the record of divorces in this state during the past year averages one for every ten marriages, and advocates a reform in the state laws regarding divorce.

Captain John McGowan has been detached from the command of the Training Station here and ordered to the Monadnock at Manilla. Captain Henry E. Nichols, the Monadnock's captain, died Saturday.

A special session of the appellate division of the supreme court has been hearing contested divorce petitions, Judge Rogers presiding.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitney, born Murray, have returned from their wedding trip.

## June Weddings.

### Peabody-Lynch.

A very pretty home wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. Hannah Peabody on Church street Thursday evening when her son, Mr. Harry M. Peabody and Miss Josephine Lynch were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, pastor of the United Congregational Church, in the presence of the family and intimate friends of the high ranking parties. The home had been prettily decorated with flowers and asparagus ferns for the occasion and as the bride entered the parlor, where the ceremony was performed, Miss Sadie Bliss rendered the Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin. The bride looked charming in a gown of gray trimmed with white silk, embroidered chiffon and pearl passementerie and carried a bouquet of Bride roses and maiden hair fern. They were no bridesmaids. Following the ceremony a reception was held, after which Mr. and Mrs. Peabody left for a wedding trip via the New York boat. Upon their return they will reside on Church street. A large number of handsome, useful and costly gifts testifying to the high esteem in which the couple are held by their many friends.

### Braman-Comstock.

The wedding of Mr. Parker Braman and Miss Emilie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Comstock, occurred at Channing Memorial church Wednesday afternoon in the presence of the immediate friends of the bridal pair. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Cutler, pastor of the church, the bride being given away by her father. She wore a traveling costume of grey with hat to match. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. Ulrich Burlingham performed the duties of best man and the ushers were Messrs. George Buckhout and Augustus S. Benson.

### Power-Simpson.

## The Rout of the White Hussars.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

It was not in the open field  
We threw out the sword  
But in the lonely quiet  
In the darkness of the night.  
The wind moaned, the night wind blew,  
Full round the earth was beaten and grew,  
And we were dying ere we knew  
From panic in the night.

—Beowulf

Some people hold that an English cavalry regiment cannot run. This is a mistake. I have seen 437 sailors flying over the face of the country in abject terror; have seen the best regiment that ever drew bridle wiped off the army list for the space of two hours. If you repeat this tale to the White hussars, they will in all probability treat you severely. They are not proud of the incident.

You may know the White hussars by their "side," which is greater than that of the cavalry regiments on the roster. If this is not sufficient mark, you may know them by their old brandy. It has been 60 years in the mess and is worth going far to taste. Ask for the "McGaire" old brandy and see that you get it. If the mess sergeant thinks that you are uneducated, and that the genuine article will be lost on you, he will treat you accordingly. He is a good man. But when you are at mess you must never talk to your hosts about forced marches or long distance rides. The mess are very sensitive and, if they think that you are laughing at them, will tell you so.

As the White hussars say, it was all the colonel's fault. He was a new man, and he ought never to have taken the command. He said that the regiment was not enough—this to the White hussars, who knew they could walk round any horse and through any guns and over any foot on the face of the earth! That insult was the first cause of offense.

Then the colonel cast the drum horse—the drum horse of the White hussars! Perhaps you do not see what an unspeakable crime he had committed. I will try to make it clear. The soul of the regiment lives in the drum horse who carries the silver kettle-drums. He is nearly always a big piebald water. That is a point of honor, and a regiment will spend anything you please on a piebald. He is beyond the ordinary laws of casting. His work is very light, and he only maneuvers at a fast pace. Wherefore so long as he can step out and look handsome his well-being is assured. He knows more about the regiment than the adjutant, and could not make a mistake if he tried.

The drum horse of the White hussars was only 18 years old and perfectly equal to his duties. He had at least six years more work in him and carried himself with all the pomp and dignity of a drum major of the guards. The regiment had paid 1,200 rupees for him.

But the colonel said that he must go, and he was cast in due form and replaced by a warty bay beast as ugly as a mule, with a wavy neck, rat tail and cow hoofs. The drummer detected that animal, and the best of the band horses put back their ears and showed the whites of their eyes at the very sight of him. They knew him for an upstart and no gentleman. I fancy that the colonel's ideas of snobbishness extended to the band, and that he wanted to make it take part in the regular parade movements. A cavalry band is a sacred thing. It only turns out for commanding officers' parades, and the bandmaster is one degree more important than the colonel. He is high priest and the "Keel Row" is his holy song. The "Keel Row" is the cavalry trot, and the man who has never heard that tune rising, high and shrill, above the rattle of the regiment going past the saluting base has something yet to hear and understand.

When the colonel cast the drum horse of the White hussars, there was nearly a mutiny.

The officers were angry, the regiment was furious and the bandmen swore like troopers. The drum horse was going to be put up to auction—public auction—to be bought, perhaps, by a Parsee and put into a cart! It was worse than exposing the inner life of the regiment to the whole world or selling the mess plate to a Jew—a black Jew.

The colonel was a mean man and a bully. He knew what the regiment thought about his nation, and when the troopers offered to buy the drum horse, he said that their offer was monstrous and forbidden by the regulations.

But one of the subalterns—Hogan Yale, an Irishman—bought the drum horse for 160 rupees at the sale, and the colonel was wrath. Yale professed re-pentance—he was unnaturally submissive—and said that, as he had only made the purchase to save the horse from possible ill treatment and starvation, he would now shoot him and end the business. This appeared to soothe the colonel, for he wanted the drum horse disposed of. He felt that he had made a mistake, and could not of course acknowledge it. Meantime, the presence of the drum horse was an annoyance to him.

Yale took to himself a glass of the old brandy, three cheroots, and his friend Martyn, and they all left the mess together. Yale and Martyn conferred for two hours in Yale's quarters, but only the bull terrier, who keeps watch over Yale's boot trees, knows what they said. A horse, hooded and sheeted to his ears, left Yale's stables and was taken, very unwillingly, into the civil lines. Yale's groan went with him. Two men broke into the regimental theater and took several paint pots and some large scented brushes. Then night fell over the cantonments, and there was a noise as of a horse kicking his loose box to pieces in Yale's stable. Yale had a big, old white water-trap horse.

The next day was a Thursday, and the men hearing that Yale was going to shoot the drum horse in the evening, determined to give the beast a regular regimental funeral—a finer one than they would have given the colonel had he died just then. They got a bullock cart and some sacking and monads and moulds of roses, and the body, under sacking, was carried out to the place where the military cases were cremated. Two-thirds of the regiment followed. There was no band, but they all sang.

"The Place Where the Old Horse Died."

Something respectful and appropriate to the occasion. When the corpse was dumped into the grave and the men began throwing down handfuls of roses to cover it, the farrier sergeant ripped out an oath and said aloud: "Why, it isn't the drum horse any more than it's me!" The troop sergeant majors asked him whether he had left his head in the canteen. The farrier sergeant said that he knew the drum horse's feet as well as he knew his own, but he was silenced when he saw the regimental number burned in on the poor stiff upturned near here.

Thus was the drum horse of the White hussars buried—the farrier sergeant grumbling. The sucking the teeth, the corpse was encased in places with black paint, and the farrier sergeant drew attention to this fact. But the troop sergeant major of E troop kicked him severely on the shin and told him that he was undoubtedly drunk.

On the Monday following the burial the colonel sought revenge on the White hussars. Unfortunately, being at that time temporarily in command of the station, he ordered a brigade field day. He said that he wished to make the regiment "sweat for their damned insolence," and he carried out his notion thoroughly. That Monday was one of the hardest days in the memory of the White hussars. They were thrown against a skeleton enemy and pushed forward and withdrawn and dismounted and "scientifically handled" in every possible fashion over dusty country till they sweated profusely. Their only amusement came late in the day when they fell upon the battery of horse artillery and clashed it for two miles. This was a personal question, and most of the troopers had money on the event. The gunners, saying openly that they had the legs of the White hussars. They were wrong. A march past concluded the campaign, and when the regiment got back to its lines the men were coated with dirt from spur to chin strap.

The White hussars have one great and peculiar privilege. They won it at Fontenoy. I think.

Many regiments possess special rights, such as wearing collars with undress uniform, or a bow of ribbon between the shoulders, or red and white roses in their helmets on certain days of the year. Some rights are conceded with regimental saints, and some with regimental successes. All are valued highly but none so highly as the right of the White hussars to have the band playing when their horses are being watered in the lines. Only one tune is played and that tune never varies. I don't know its real name, but the White hussars call it "Take Me to London Again." It sounds very pretty. The regiment would sooner be struck off the roster than forego its distinction.

After the "dislods" was sounded, the officers rode off home to prepare for stables, and the men filed into the lines, riding easy—that is to say, they opened their tight buttons, shifted their helmets, and began to joke or to swear as the humor took them. The more enterful slipping off and easing girths and curbs. A good trooper values his mount exactly as much as he values himself, and believes or should believe, that the two together are irresistible where women or men, girls or girls, are concerned.

Then the orderly officer gave the order "water horses," and the regiment lonched off to the squadron troughs which were in rear of the stables and between these and the barracks. There were four large troughs, one for each squadron, arranged in echelon, so that the whole regiment could water in ten minutes if it liked. But it lingered for 15, as a rule, while the band played.

The band struck up as the squadrons filed off the troughs, and the men slipped their feet out of the stirrups and chaffed each other. The sun was just setting in a big lot of red cloud, and the road to the civil lines seemed to run straight into the sun's eye. There was a little dot on the road. It grew and grew till it showed as a haze, with a sort of gridiron thing on his back. The red cloud whirled through the bars of the gridiron. Some of the troopers shaded their eyes with their hands and said, "What the mischief is that there 'ors' got out?"

In another minute they heard a neigh that every soul—horse and man—in the regiment knew and saw, heading straight toward the band, the dead drum horse of the White hussars!

On his withers hanged and bumped the kettle-drums draped in crêpe, and on his back, very stiff and soldierly, sat a bareheaded skeleton.

The band stopped playing, and for a moment there was a lull.

Then some one in E troop—men said it was the troop sergeant major—swung his horse round and yelled. No one can account exactly for what happened afterward, but it seems that at least one man in each troop set an example of panic, and the rest followed like sheep. The horses that had barely put their muzzles into the troughs reared and capered, but as soon as the band broke, which it did when the ghost of the drum horse was about a furlong distant, all hoofs followed suit and the clatter of the stampede—quite different from the orderly tread and roar of a movement on parade or the rough horseplay of watering in camp—made them only more terrified. They felt that the men on their backs were afraid of something. When horses once know that, all is over except the butchery.

Troop after troop turned from the troughs and ran—anywhere and everywhere—like spilt quicksilver. It was a most extraordinary spectacle, for men and horses were in all stages of easiness, and the earlike buckets slopping against their sides urged the horses on. Men were shouting and cursing and trying to pull clear of the land which was being chased by the drum horse, whose rider had fallen forward and seemed to be sprawling for a moment.

The colonel had gone over to the mess for drink. Most of the officers were with him, and the subaltern of the day was preparing to go down to the lines and receive the watering reports from the troop sergeant majors. When "Take Me to London Again" stopped after 20 bars, every one in the mess said, "What on earth has happened?" A minute later they heard military noises and saw far across the plain the White hussars scattered and broken and flying.

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## TO CRUSH KRUGER.

**Strong Influence Exerted In the Business World.**

**Strong Influence Exerted In the Business World.**

President of Transvaal Republic's Peace Between Two Fires.

London, June 16.—Signs of excitement over the Transvaal situation are multiplying rapidly, and there seems to be a unity of feeling that the issue should be forced without unnecessary delay.

Even the conservative newspapers insist that unless the reforms demanded by the British foreign office are inaugurated by President Kruger, intervention must be resorted to at once.

The liberal and radical organs are fairly shaking for war, and are magnifying every incident in the situation thus far. They are carrying the day in most leading headlines since the Faribault incident, and declare that British prestige in South Africa must be maintained whatever the cost.

The Cecil Rhodes Chartered company has resolved that war is unavoidable unless Kruger grants the British demands; and its members are flooding the English newspapers with communiqués embodying their opinions.

The large number of prepaid cable messages being received by Jobbers in South African stocks indicates the extent to which the situation has exerted an influence in the business world.

The galleries and lobbies of the house of commons swarm with those who are urging immediate intervention, and they are doing everything in their power to stiffen the cabinet and urge it to make a firm stand.

There is no doubt of the existence of the outlanders' grievances, but President Kruger's position is a peculiar one, placing him, as it were, between two fires. If he grants the franchises demanded by the British outlanders, who largely outnumber the Boers, will, by their votes, transfer the control of the Transvaal to the English, while he refuses, forcible intervention will ultimately bring about the same result.

It is therefore believed that he will do nothing further except to prepare to accept the appeal to arms.

## Possible Disaster.

New York, June 16.—The mutilated body found in sections at various points in the upper bay has been almost positively identified as that of Frank Petersen, a Swedish sailor, formerly of the schooner Pharaoh. A former mate on the Pharaoh was P. C. Smith, who lives with his wife at 1232 Second avenue. Mr. Smith made several trips with his husband and became well acquainted with Petersen. When Mr. and Mrs. Smith saw the picture of the arm tattooed with a crucifix, they immediately recalled that Petersen had such a mark on his arm in exactly the same place. They remembered also that there was another mark in India ink on Petersen's hand, near the wrist.

## Lyman Mill's Close.

Holyoke, Mass., June 16.—The entire Lyman mill plant, including all the mills operated by the company in this city, was closed last night, primarily as the result of the strike which began Tuesday. The closing of the plant throws 1500 men out of employment, all account of the striking of some 29 offshoots, 50 ring spinners and 18 spoolers. At a meeting of the strikers last night National Organizer Mills addressed them and urged them to return to work. The strikers, however, are for the most part boys, and evidently do not realize the gravity of the situation. They are divided among themselves, some asking for 10, others 15 and others a 20 percent increase.

## Murder in First Degree.

Alfred, Me., June 16.—Frank P. Parks of Kittery was found guilty of murder in the first degree in killing Mrs. Mary Tarlton of that town in the supreme court Thursday, but sentence was withheld pending decisions of points of law raised. The trial began June 12. The murder was cold-blooded, and the only apparent motive was robbery. It was admitted by the defense that Parks was intoxicated at or about the time of the murder. Objection by counsel is based on the judge's charge to the jury. Should the verdict stand, the extreme penalty would be life imprisonment, as Maine has no capital punishment law.

## Frightened by Smoke.

Quincy, Mass., June 16.—The explosion of a lamp in the basement of Music Hall building, the largest block in the city, last night placed many lives in jeopardy for a few minutes and caused anxiety for the entire business section. The upper part of the building was in use for a fair, in aid of the city hospital, and the many people in attendance had to make their exit through dense smoke. No one was injured. The lamp exploded in the bicycle repair shop of John H. Gillis, and the following, while of small extent, gave forth such smoke, which went to every part of the building.

## Turkish Encroachment.

Belgrade, June 16.—A number of Albanian bands, assisted by 2000 Turkish regular troops, are reported to have attacked a number of Serbian villages in the Janowitz district. During the fighting a large number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Turks, it is stated, bring in superior force, overpower the frontier guards and now blockade three villages. A force of Serbian regular troops has been dispatched to the scene with orders to expel the invaders.

## The Times' Forecast.

London, June 16.—The Times says this morning: "The bulk of the Flamborough is made of a very alloy of extreme lightness and strength. Nothing could be easier than to move it over water surface. It makes 1000 to 1500 tons are her dimensions. Length over all, 125 feet; beam, 22 feet; breadth from bowspit end to mainmast, over all, 100 feet. Her draught is 12 feet 2 inches, and the height from deck level to top of mast is 18 feet."

## Won't Marry Divorced People.

Buehill, Me., June 16.—The Congregational clergymen of Hancock county, in conference here Thursday, adopted a resolution condemning the flagrant violation of the marriage contract and the deplorable increase of divorces in the state. The adoption of the resolution carries with it the agreement that clergymen of the conference should not solemnize marriage where one or both of the parties have been divorced.



## CONGRESSMAN BLAND DEAD.

"Silver Dick" Passes Away After Long Sickness at His Lebanon Home.  
Lebanon, Mo., June 16.—Richard P. Bland died yesterday after a sleep of 32 hours. Mr. Bland returned home when convalescent adjourned to March and soon suffered a relapse from an attack of grip.



RICHARD P. BLAND.

Richard Parks Bland was born in Ohio county, Ky., Aug. 12, 1823. His father was Stoughton E. Bland, a native Kentuckian; his mother was Miss Nall, a daughter of Richard P. Nall of Kentucky. Most of the Bland family sprung from Colonel Theodore Bland, who was on Washington's staff in the revolution-ary war.

At the age of 18 the subject of this sketch attended the Hartford (Ky.) Academy and took a teacher's course for one year. He taught several terms in Kentucky and Missouri, and in 1855 went to California. He remained in California, Nevada and Colorado 10 years, teaching school and studying law, and practicing law and fighting Indians, and serving one term as treasurer of Carson county, Utah, now the state of Colorado. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar of the United States district court in Utah territory.

Returning to Missouri in 1865, he resumed the practice of law at Rolla, three years later moving to Lebanon. In 1873 he married Miss Virginia E. Mitchell, daughter of General E. Y. Mitchell of Rolla. Ten children were born to them, of whom four are dead.

In the same year of his marriage Mr. Bland became a member of Congress from the eighth district of Missouri, and for nearly a generation thereafter he was a remarkable figure in the political history of the country. From his first entrance to Congress he was the pronounced champion, and, in the House of Representatives, the head and front of the free state party.

Mr. Bland was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1866, when Bryan was hardly regarded as among the possibilities. He had gained this pre-eminence by his unwavering championship of silver for more than 20 years in and out of congress. Because of his partiality for the white metal he was nickname "Silver Dick" by his political friends and foes.

The wounded and temporary asylums in the ruined dwellings on either side of the path of destruction, where doctors and nurses from nearby cities and towns are doing heroic work without sleep or rest. As many as possible of the injured, whose chances for recovery are considered good, are being sent to the hospitals at St. Paul and Minneapolis, where they will have better care.

The business portion of the city covered a space of four squares each way, and was built wholly of brick and stone. This entire space was swept clear, foundation walls and in some places mounds of debris above marking where the business places formerly stood. Trees that had lined the streets of the neighboring residence district were broken clear off or twisted and uprooted.

The tornado came up the river from Hudson, where the damage was comparatively slight. Following the general course of the river and the branch of the Oneida road, the storm gained in intensity as it progressed and was at its worst when it struck the business center of New Idria.

The desolate view of the New Idria of today is one not soon to be forgotten. Along the broken fragments of their homes the people wander helplessly, striving somewhat aimlessly and hopelessly to gather together what had been left to them. On the east and west limits of the city many houses were still standing with little or no damage, and to those houses the occupants welcomed their less fortunate neighbors and friends.

The property loss cannot be estimated at this time. I may never be accurately known. It was almost total, for the insurance agents report that no tornado insurance was carried in the town and only a small number of places where fire joined in the destruction of property will the business men be at all reimbursed for their losses.

The tornado at Herman, Neb., the little village of Herman, Neb., was destroyed by a tornado Tuesday evening. Sixty people were killed and 15 were seriously injured in the wrecks of their homes. The tornado covered a strip about 25 rods wide. The town was directly in its path and only two or three residences are left standing. The Methodist church and the school building are the only other buildings left. The Methodist church is being used as a hospital and morgue. There was but one tornado insurance policy in the town, and that was for but a trifling amount. The balance is a total loss. The storm came on very slowly, giving most people ample time to reach their cellars. A large number not reported slightly injured, while of those reported one-half are locked up as having received fatal injuries.

The conduct was an inspiration, and the little command, instead of allowing itself to be surrounded as the insurgents had planned, cut its way out and got back to the main body. There was no thought of even retreating until the imminent of the men threatened to give out.

The conduct of Lawton was followed by every man officer, and, considering the way in which they exposed themselves, it is surprising that many more officers are not among the killed and wounded.

The rebels brought artillery into action yesterday for the first time since the fighting at Malibos. They had a big smooth bore which at one time threatened to do a great deal of damage, and they had several small pieces.

The firing of the rebels was remarkably accurate, when compared with their performance in the past, and altogether they brought the best organized force into action that the troops have met since the fighting began. Their loss cannot well be estimated, but it is thought their dead must number 100 at least.

**FRENCH CABINET FALLS.**

End of Dupuy's Premiership Was Merely a Matter of Days.

Shortly before 6 o'clock Monday evening the boudoirs of Paris presented a typical Parisian scene. The sidewalks were crowded with lounging boulevardiers and every seat at little tables in front of cafés was occupied by a Parisian, amicably discussing the race at Antwerp and everything but the debate in the chamber of deputies.

Cars Left the Halls.

Providence, June 16.—A second boat train for New York via Washington was partially wrecked two miles north of Westerly last night. The wreck was due to the dropping of a brake beam, which caught in a platform and derailed an express car. This one dragged six others with it. The engine, the last express car, and the passenger coaches clung to the rails. No one was injured.

**Famine in East Africa.**

London, June 16.—Advices received here from East Africa show famine is prevailing in the German possessions owing to the drought, which also prevails alarmingly in the British protectorate. Hundreds of women and children are wholly unable to cope with the distress.

## THE BROWN STONE

## Diamond Meal Flour.

(A little more kneading and you will have the whitest and sweetest bread possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)

Elgin Creamy Batter, the best.

Beau's, N. Y. State.

A most remarkable good Tea, Formosa or English Breakfast, Baker's Breakfast Cereal.

Van Houten's Cocoa,

California Prunes,

Halibut, Loose Mustard,

An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry.

Beadleston & Woerz, "Imperial" Malt Beer,

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE.

224 THAMES STREET.

## Bicycle Repairing.

I Have Opened a

## BICYCLE REPAIRING SHOP

ON WEST BROADWAY,

AT THE REAR OF S. S. THOMPSON'S STORE, AND AM PREPARED TO DO ANY KIND OF

BICYCLE REPAIRING AT REASONABLE RATES.

ORDERS LEFT AT S. S. THOMPSON'S STORE WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

## LUTHER C. NEFF.

## Newport Illuminating Company,

Electric Light, Electric Power,

Electric Supplies,

Incandescent and Arc Lamp

Electric Motors, Electric Fans,

Fixtures and Shades.

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by

Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.

## NEWPORT ILLUMINATING COMPANY,

419 to 455 THAMES STREET.

## VACUUM

## Oil Company.

PERFECT

## LUBRICATION

45 Purchase St.

BOSTON.

A FULL LINE OF

## MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

## Rubber Boots &amp; Shoes,

BUTTON OVERBOOTS

and ARCTICS,

—AT—

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

244 THAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE No. 2144 Newport, R. I.

At the Court of Probate of the City of

Newport in Rhode Island, held on

Monday, the 13th of June, A. D. 1899,

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of William

M. Smith, presented this day, praying

that letters of administration on the estate of

ELLEN J. SMITH,

late of said Newport, deceased, be granted.

It is ordered that the consideration of said

petition be referred to the Court of Probate

of Rhode Island, on the 19th instant, and that notice thereof be given to all persons inter-

ested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury, once a week at least, for fourteen days, since a week ago.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,

Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, 44 Old Town, R. I.

May 15, A. D. 1899.

CORNELIA J. SHERMAN presents to this

Court her petition in writing, praying

that Letters of Administration be granted

to her late husband, ALICE L. SHERMAN,

late of said Wethersfield, who deceased inter-

state.

It is ordered that the consideration of said

petition be referred to the Court of Probate

of Rhode Island, in the City of Newport, New

England, on the 19th instant, and that notice

thereof be given to all persons inter-

ested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WILL



# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

**The Kind You Have Always Bought**  
Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTURION COMPANY, 17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

### Story About Mr. Lincoln.

The death of Mr. Denton, of Delaware county, Iowa, recalls a story he used to tell. In the early days of the Illinois Central railway the line was not fenced, and one day two cows belonging to a Methodist evangelist were killed. Being sued for damages, the company resolved to make a test case of it. The president of the road directed Mr. Denton to take \$500 and go to Springfield and retain Abraham Lincoln, whom he knew well, for the company. Mr. Lincoln replied to him:

"I am sorry you didn't come yesterday, Nick, for I have been retained by the preacher and his friends."

Denton explained fully the importance of the case to the company, and then, pulling two buckskin bags filled with gold out of his pockets, he put them down on the table before the lawyer with a startling click, saying, "Mr. Lincoln, the president of the company authorizes me to hand you this retainer of \$500 to take our case."

Mr. Lincoln jumped to his feet, flushed with anger.

"Nick, what are you?" he said, "I have given my promise to that preacher and his friends, and the Illinois Central hasn't money enough to buy me away from his side. I don't know that I shall ever get a cent from him—but I'll do my best to make your company pay for those cows."

Denton said he never felt so mean and small in his life as he did at that moment; and he used to say that Lincoln was the noblest and best man in America.

### The Cost of Golf.

An English golfer has been to the pains of accumulating statistics in regard to the game as it is played in Great Britain to-day. Perhaps we cannot equal his figures now, but a few years will witness the American expansion of other records, and we will be doubling and trebling what our British cousins have done.

Secretary Long makes mistakes, and a recent one caused a curious complication. A Washington lady who is famous for her activity as well as her attractions interested herself in the appointment of a young relative as a lieutenant in the marine corps. After hearing the presentation of his claim, Secretary Long was so overwhelmed by her eloquence and attractiveness that he put her name on the list in place of the candidate. She was therefore very much astonished a few days later when she received a letter from the navy department directing her to appear at the office of General Heywood, commander of the marine corps, and submit to a physical examination.—Philadelphia Evening Post.

**CASTORIA.**  
Bears the  
Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Dearest?" asked the confiding girl, after her usual manner, "Am I really your best and only love?"

"No, darling," said the young druggist, "but you are something just as good."—Indianapolis Journal.

"A happy marriage!" exclaimed the widow woman, "is like a beautiful dream!"

"Because people go into it with their eyes shut?" asked the bachelor girl.—Detroit Journal.

# Going to Build?

ON RECEIPT OF \$1.00

(Stating price of House you are thinking of building),  
we will send postage paid our latest Books size  
11x15 inches containing

## 50 NEW BUILDING DESIGNS

of the cost you want, to study and make selections from.

**50**

NEW  
BUILDING  
DESIGNS  
FOR

**\$1.**

Each design is new and up-to-date and is shown in large perspective views (size 6x9 inches), together with floor plans giving size and arrangement of rooms. Full description, width and depth of house, heights of stories, exterior and interior materials and finish, suggestions and selections for colors in painting, accommodations, feasible modifications, etc., etc., and

### GUARANTEED COST TO BUILD.

Working plans, specifications, detail drawings, etc., also furnished for any design you select. Special designs prepared after your own rough sketches and memoranda if desired.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

**Returnable and Money Refunded**

If found  
unsatisfactory

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING PLAN ASS'N,

ARCHITECTS,

203 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y.

ADDRESS,  
Mentioning this Paper.

### Warriors of All Nations.

Buffalo Bill and his large organization, composed of the Rough Riders of the World, will be in Newport on June 21 and on the morning of the exhibition a grand street cavalcade of all the famous horsemen of the New and Old World will march through the different streets of the city. This fine parade introduces all the warriors from the different nations and is headed by the famous Cowboy Band. Every person participating is a genuine representative. Six hundred of them are required.



Buffalo Bill.

### Bishop Under Suspicion.

Large Fleet of Cheat Promoters Daring the Cuban Capital.

The plant worship which holds a prominent place in the history of the primitive races of mankind would appear to have sprung from perception of the beauty and utility of trees. Survivals of this still linger on in many parts of Europe. The peasants in Bohemia sail forth into their gardens before sunrise on Good Friday, and falling upon their knees before a tree will exclaim: "I pray, O green tree, that God may make thee good." At night they will run to and fro about their gardens crying: "Paul, O trees, eat, or I will dig you." In our own country the Devonshire farmers and their men will to this day go out into their orchards after supper on the evening of Twelfth Day, carrying with them a large milk pail of elder, with roasted apples pressed into it. All present hold in their hands an earthenware cup filled with liquor, and taking up their stand beneath those apple trees which have borne the most fruit, address them in these words:

"Health to thee, good apple tree, Well to bear pocket fulls, hat fulls, Peck fulls, bushel bag fulls."

simultaneously dashing the contents of their cups over the trees. The observance of this ceremony, which is locally known as "wassailing," is enjoined by Thomas Tusser in his works entitled "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," wherein he bids the husbandman:

"Wassail the trees, that they may bear You may a plum and many a pear; For more or less fruit they will bring, As you do them wassailing."

In most countries certain plants are to be found associated with witches and their craft. Shakespeare causes one of his witches to discourse of root of "hemlock bogg'd in the dark," likewise also of "slips of new silver'd in the moon's eclipse." Nervous washoutmen know as "the enchanter's plant" rice, again, was regarded as an antidote against their spells and incantations. This partiality for certain plants is well known. According to Grimm, the meeting place of the Neapolitan witches was a walnut tree near Benevento. In walnut and olive trees they are also said to be in the habit of lurking at nightfall. Witches, too, had their favorite flowers. Among these the foxglove was known as the "wreath" bells; the bellflowers as the "witches' thimbles." Tradition asserts that on midnight nights they might be seen flying through the air mounted on the stems of ragwort, reds or bellflowers. Throughout Germany it is believed that witches' career through the midnight skies on hay. Many plants were pressed into service as charms and spells for the detection of witches and evil spirits when wandering about on their nefarious errands, particularly the St. John's wort, still largely worn by the German peasantry as a kind of amulet on St. John's eve. It was an old belief that all baptized persons whose eyes had been steeped in the green juice of the inner bark of the elder tree would be enabled to detect witches anywhere. The same property, according to German folklore, is possessed by the wild radish, turnip, and saxifrage on Walpurgis Night. Among other plants which have had the reputation of averting the evils and miseries of witchcraft the juniper, holly, mistletoe, little phlox, primroses, herb parsnips, cyclamen, angelica, birth, betony, rowan tree, laurel, and twigs of the ash may be mentioned. In the Rhine district the water lily is regarded as antagonistic to sorcery. Lavenular is believed in Toscany to possess the power of averting the evil eye. Olive branches are said to keep the witches from the cottage doors in the rural districts of Italy, and the Russian peasantry will lay aspen upon the grave of a witch to prevent her spirit from walking abroad or exercising any evil influence over her neighbors.—The Gentlemen's Magazine.

These cheap and irresponsible adventurers are giving the American investors a bad name. The man who is here trying to buy corner lots and unoccupied tracts is also numerous. Havana does not do much in the real estate business and values are hard to get. A property remains in a family for 100 years. There is, of course, more or less ready exchange and trading, but nothing like what there would be in a northern town of the same size. When a prospective buyer wishes to buy a Havana man and wants to get an option on a corner lot he is viewed with as much astonishment as though he were trying to buy the man's children.

A gentleman who came here to establish a business looked at eleven acres of land near the bay. It had gone into the hands of an agent. The price had gone up to \$18,000. Perhaps it had a value before. If so no one had thought of it. Other land is going up at the same rate. Americans are not in close touch with these owners and do not know the processes of fixing values. It is probable that the prices will all be fixed before they leave the game. From the inquiries he made it seems certain that Havana is in for a lively speculative period.

This speculative curiosity has caused the officers of some of the larger enterprises in Havana to refuse to answer any questions. One of the large financial houses in New York notified its Havana correspondent—one who had remained here during the blockade—to make some inquiries as to the Havana street railway properties. The Havana correspondent had intimate acquaintance with the railroad men, but he found it absolutely impossible to get the desired information. He could not find the amount invested or anything about the financial history of the property.

Mr. Eaton's Equine Friend.

John C. Eaton of South Zanesville, ... was in Wilmington, Del., a few

days ago to attend the funeral of a

dear friend.

Just as he was about to get into a carriage to return from the cemetery he thought he saw an old man in one of the horses attached to the carriage. Going up to the horse he patted him on the side and said:

"Do you know that horse?"

"Indeed I do," said Eaton, "for I

lived him. Where did you get him?"

"We bought him from a dealer out West," was the driver's reply.

Then Eaton asked: "Have you got

his mate?"

"Yes," said the driver, "is there

anything peculiar about him?"

Mr. Eaton smiled, and replied: "Yes,

a fine Roman nose, and he is the

only horse of the kind I ever saw."

The driver, who was getting more

and more surprised, said: "Well, that

other horse has a queer nose, sure

enough."

The identity of Wellington was

complete, and then Mr. Eaton told his story further. He had owned Wel

lington and his mate with a Roman

nose, and over five years ago sold

the pair to a dealer, and he in turn sold

them to a liveryman in Wilmington.

But he knew Wellington as soon as he

saw him, and there does not appear

to be any doubt that Wellington knew

his old master.

## WALTER BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

### HOOLEY'S IN HAVANA.

Large Fleet of Cheat Promoters Daring the Cuban Capital.

Havana is thronged with speculators of all classes. They are having various effects on the community. One man from New York put up at one of the leading hotels and talked loudly and at all times of the great things he was going to do with the vast amount of capital at his back. He professed traits of suburban real estate, pine lands and mines. He made arrangements with railroads for special trains to carry capitalists to various properties on inspection tours. At the end of three weeks he had run his course, but before getting to the end he borrowed \$500 of a Spanish officer and did not pay it back. The Spanish officer made a vigorous protest and said that all Americans who were coming down were of the same breed.

These cheap and irresponsible adventurers are giving the American investors a bad name. The man who is here trying to buy corner lots and unoccupied tracts is also numerous. Havana does not do much in the real estate business and values are hard to get. A property remains in a family for 100 years. There is, of course, more or less ready exchange and trading, but nothing like what there would be in a northern town of the same size. When a prospective buyer wishes to buy a Havana man and wants to get an option on a corner lot he is viewed with as much astonishment as though he were trying to buy the man's children.

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**Historical and Genealogical.****Notes and Queries.**

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. The answering queries always give the date of the letter, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to  
H. H. TILLEY,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

## NOTES.

**WIGHTMAN.**—The following items are from an old Bible in possession of a member of the family, and may be of value to some of the readers of the Mercury interested in the name of Wightman.

George Wightman, born 1623, died in 1715, aged 92 years. His children were:—1. Elizabeth, born July 20, 1642; 2. Aylie, born December 9, 1645; 3. Daniel, born January 2, 1658; 4. Sarah, born February 25, 1671; 5. George, born January 8, 1673; 6. John, born April 16, 1674; 7. Samuel, born January 9, 1675; 8. Valentine, born April 16, 1681.

**SPRAGUE, JENCKS.**—Correction.—It was a mistake to say in query 410 that Mercy Sprague, daughter of Anthony, Jr., was born March 12, 1702. It was her husband, Daniel Jencks, who was born on that date. It is not yet known just when Mercy Sprague was born. Can not some one discover dates of the births of the children of Anthony and Mercy (Jenckes) Sprague? See Bible and old papers.—E. A. S.

**DRING.**—The following items are taken from an old Bible in possession of a lady in Newport, Rhode Island.

"John Dring's Bible, Newport, May 16, 1822, written by Philip Dring, son of John Dring."

Tobey Dring was born October the 2d day 1726.

Benjamin Dring was born November the 27 day 1727.

Philip Dring born September the 7 day, 1730.

Hannah Dring was born September the 14 day, 1732.

Nathaniel Dring was born September the 4 day, 1734.

Abigail Dring was born April the 30th day, 1736.

Nathaniel Dring died October the 20th day, 1767.

Sarah Dring died February the 16th day, 1788.

Thomas Dring died April the 16 day, 1787.

Philip Dring died January 18 day, 1799.

Ruth Dring died July 24 day, 1816.

Delany Dring born June 30, 1762.

John Dring born December the 15th, 1751.

Hannah Dring born February the 3d, 1757.

Philip Dring born September 23, 1759.

Nathaniel Dring born March 29, 1761.

Ruth Dring born June 26, 1763.

Benjamin Dring born — 19, 1765.

John Dring died November 5 day, 1775.

Ruth Dring died, 1766.

Philip Dring Jr. and Benjamin Dring died April 10, 1766.

Ruth Dring, born April ye 18th day, 1767.

Philip Dring, born August ye 29, 1769.

Sarah Dring born June ye 1, 1772.

John Dring born November ye 4, 1775.

Deber Dring born March ye 22, 1777.

Hannah Dring born May — day, 1785.

Philip Dring born May the 24, 1802.

Abby Dring, born December 10, 1803.

Charles P. Dring, born June 12, 1808.

Mary Dring, born October 1, 1810.

Ruth Dring born July 7, 1818.

Frances Dring born October 1, 1815.

Sarah Dring born October 4, 1817.

Harriet Dring was born May 9, 1819."

## QUERIES.

510. CORNELL.—What was the ancestry of George Cornell, who married Philadelphia Easton of Salem, Mass., March 19, 1695-6? They had a daughter Ruth, born December 12, 1697, married Joseph Brownell, January 5, 1716-7.—A. C. M.

511. LAWTON.—Is Thomas Lawton who died in 1681 the first of the name in this country? What was the date of his birth and who was his wife?—A. C. M.

512. SMITH.—Hezekiah Smith, born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 18, 1706, married (when?) Rachel Smith daughter of Edward and Mercy (Mowry) Smith, born when? For awhile they were in Smithfield, near Providence. What became of them? When and where did they die? Their son Enos was in Windham County, Conn., went to Worthington, Mass.—E. W. L.

## ANSWERS.

William Dungan, 3d., Gov. Jeremiah Clarke, of Rhode Island. She brought with her to America a portrait of her father, Lewis Latham, and a few years ago, photographs of this portrait were advertised for sale in Washington, D. C. Can any one tell who possesses the original picture, or where, if anywhere, the photographs may be obtained?—A. H. S.

511. SWEET, BENNETT.—Can any one furnish the parentage of Jane Sweet, of Warwick, Rhode Island, who was married March 19, 1723, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, by Thomas Spencer, to William Bennett (of William (2), of Samuel (1)); he born June 3, 1697 (?). I have no date of his death.—A. H. S.

512. GLADING.—Who were the parents of James Gladding, who married Sarah Fidkins, December 1, 1757, Bristol, Rhode Island, by Rev. Barnabas Taylor?—J. W.

513. SISSON.—George Sisson (2) Richard (1) married Sarah Lawton, daughter of Thomas Lawton, and had among others, John Sisson, born 1688, and when George Sisson made his will August, 1718, this John had a daughter Jane, who was to receive a bequest from her grandfather's estate, when she was eighteen. Now John Sisson was supposed to have had two wives, but the names of neither are known, and Jane was supposed to be child of the first wife. His will, dated 1718, shows that he had the following children: James, Constant, children of my daughter Jane Cole; and daughters Mary Almy, Elizabeth Wing, Judith Fish, Abigail Almy, Mercy Sherman. He died in 1781, in Dartmouth. Can any one give the names of these two wives? Note the name, Constant, Jane Sisson, his daughter, married Hugh Cole (4) (Hugh (3), Hugh (2), Hugh (1)), and they had Samuel, Richard Sisson, Peabody, Hugh, James. The name Peabody would indicate that one of the grandmothers was of Alden-Peabody descent. Can any one throw light on this problem?—M. L. T. A.

514. WAITE, JENCKS.—Lucy Waite, born 1755, died April 22, 1839, daughter of Samuel and Annelie (Jenckes) Waite, married William Hammond, son of Joseph, August 15, 1779. I am very desirous of obtaining the descent of Lucy Waite on both her father's and her mother's side.—E. H. B.

515. ELDRIDGE, (ELDRIDGE)—I should be grateful for any clue toward tracing the parentage and further ancestry of Daniel Eldred, said to have been born in Newport or Kingstown, Rhode Island, about 1750-80, and married Rebecca Steadman, August 29, 1760. Daniel Eldred's mother is said to have been a Murphy—not proved—sister of Martin Murphy, and it is said that she married a Lee, probably for her second husband. Providence is mentioned as a residence, but whether of Lees or Eldred is not clear. An Eldred, brother of Daniel's father, lived in South America. Was above Daniel a brother of Thomas Eldred, son of John, of Kingstown, which Thomsus, in 1776, was of Hancock, Berkeshire Co., Mass., and in 1777 bought land there, being mentioned as "late of West Greenwich, R. I." About 1779, Daniel Eldred removed from Kingstown to western Massachusetts, Tolland being the location given.—J. M. T.

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517. BARBER, PERRY.—Mary (4) Perry, born 1735, wife of Thomas Steadman (2), Steadman, born 1728, and Mary Perry, born 1735; son of Thomas (1) Steadman and Hannah —, of South Kingstown, Rhode Island. Who were Thomas (1) Steadman's ancestors, and who was Hannah, his wife?—J. M. T.

518. BARKER, PERRY.—Mary (4) Perry, born 1735, wife of Thomas Steadman (2), Steadman, born 1728, and Mary Perry, born 1735; son of Thomas (1) Steadman and Hannah —, of South Kingstown, Rhode Island. Who were Thomas (1) Steadman's ancestors, and who was Hannah, his wife?—J. M. T.

519. CORY.—What was the ancestry of Philip Cory, probably of Tiverton, Rhode Island, who married September 22, 1727, Hannah Gray, of Edward? I should be glad for any information bearing on this line of Corys.—W. M. R.

520. DAWHO.—What was the maiden name of Rebecca —, who married Lemuel Darrow, November 16, 1775, of Waterford, Connecticut?—C.

521. VOSE.—Who were the ancestors of Captain Ebenezer Vose, of Newport, Rhode Island, born about 1712, died January 25, 1781 (?), married, September 11, 1737, Phoebe Williston, of Ichabod and Dorothy (Gardner) Williston. Phoebe (Williston) Vose was born May 10, 1710, at Little Compton, and died in Middle-town, Rhode Island, July 14, 1795.—E. D.

## ANSWERS.

522. RHODES.—The record which I have of Charles D. Rhodes, son of Paul and Amy (Denison) Rhodes, and his family is as follows:—

Charles Denison Rhodes, born 1791, died September 1864, married May 28, 1816, Harriet, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Denison) Butler, born February 12, 1795, died August 23, 1832. Their children were:

Harriet Adele, born March 15, 1818, married May 25, 1835, Charles G. Carlton; Hephzibah Flenton, born August 17, 1818; Charles Butler, born 1822, died in

infancy; Lucia Butler, born August 24, 1824, died November 1856; Abby Gardiner, born August 14, 1826, married September 20, 1848, Horatio N. Slater, died February, 1866.—E. H. B.

523. CHURCH.—Thomas Church (3), of Benjamin (2), of Richard (1), married April 17, 1719, Sarah Bailey, born 1695, died April 22, 1753.—A. M. F.

524. RICHMOND.—Anna Richmond was daughter of Col. Bazillai Richmond, who was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, April 19, 1721, died in Providence, Rhode Island, January 5, 1799, and Sarah Knight, his wife, who was daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Knight. She was born November 21, 1718, died October 10, 1791. Their daughter Anna was born October 1, 1750, and died April 25, 1781, married March 1, 1772, Commodore Silas Talbot of Dighton. Col. Bazillai Richmond was prominent in the Colonial Wars, and Richmond street, Providence, is named for him. The descendants of Anna Richmond Talbot can claim through her father, Col. Richmond, descent from two or three of the Mayflower Pilgrims. The Richmond Genealogy, lately printed by Joshua B. Richmond of Boston, gives the facts in the case.—H. F. C.

525. GLADDING.—Who were the parents of James Gladding, who married Sarah Fidkins, December 1, 1757, Bristol, Rhode Island, by Rev. Barnabas Taylor?—J. W.

526. SISSON.—George Sisson (2) Richard (1) married Sarah Lawton, daughter of Thomas Lawton, and had among others, John Sisson, born 1688, and when George Sisson made his will August, 1718, this John had a daughter Jane, who was to receive a bequest from her grandfather's estate, when she was eighteen. Now John Sisson was supposed to have had two wives, but the names of neither are known, and Jane was supposed to be child of the first wife. His will, dated 1718, shows that he had the following children: James, Constant, children of my daughter Jane Cole; and daughters Mary Almy, Elizabeth Wing, Judith Fish, Abigail Almy, Mercy Sherman. He died in 1781, in Dartmouth. Can any one give the names of these two wives? Note the name, Constant, Jane Sisson, his daughter, married Hugh Cole (4) (Hugh (3), Hugh (2), Hugh (1)), and they had Samuel, Richard Sisson, Peabody, Hugh, James. The name Peabody would indicate that one of the grandmothers was of Alden-Peabody descent. Can any one throw light on this problem?—M. L. T. A.

527. SISSON.—Richard Sisson, born 1705, July 17, married Alice Soule, daughter of Willard andannah Soule, of Dartmouth, Mass. Their children were Benjamin, Joseph, Phillip, Thomas, Phillip and Alice. William Soule was grandson of George Soule of the Mayflower. Will J. S. S. kindly furnish me with copy of his Sisson records?—A. A. W.

528. NORMAN.—Moses Norman (0) born 1718, died July 8, 1778, married Priscilla Bradford, born 1716, died November 15, 1811. They had five children:—

1. Moses (2) Norman, born 1751, died March 25, 1803, married Sarah Cornell, of George (0), (Clark) (5), George (4), Thomas (3), Thomas (2), Thomas (1).  
2. Ann Norman, born 1751, died July 21, 1818, married Edward Talkee, of Bristol.

3. Priscilla Norman, born —, died 1785, married William Thurston, of Newport, Rhode Island.

4. Hope Norman, born 1762, died July 18, 1815, married Caleb Harrill, Newport, Rhode Island.

5. John Bradford Norman, born 1765, died August 13, 1803.

Moses (2) Norman, son of Moses and Priscilla (Bradford) Norman, by wife Sarah Cornell, had the following children:—

1. Thomas Norman, born November 18, 1782, died August 22, 1847.  
2. Elizabeth Norman, born August 25, 1785, died August 18, 1841.  
3. Moses Norman, born January 21, 1788, died March 25, 1841.  
4. Ann Norman, born September 9, 1790, died July 25, 1852.

5. Hope Norman, born March 8, 1793, died January 31, 1851, married James Butler, of New Bedford, Mass.

6. Richard Cornell Norman, born April 8, 1795, died June 26, 1847.

7. George Washington Norman, born February 22, 1797.

8. Priscilla Bradford Norman, born April 9, 1800, died August 4, 1870, married Philip Dring, born 1787, died January 23, 1870.

From printed record of this line of the Norman family, and Cornell records.—E. M. T.

529. STEADMAN.—Rebecca (3) Steadman was daughter of Thomas (2) Steadman, born 1728, and Mary Perry, born 1735; son of Thomas (1) Steadman and Hannah —, of South Kingstown, Rhode Island. Who were Thomas (1) Steadman's ancestors, and who was Hannah, his wife?—J. M. T.

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